46 **kd**, and being substantially free from other serum proteins
? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	6	UTAA OR URINARY(W)TUMOR(W)ASSOCIATED(W)ANTIGEN
S2	573798	UTAA OR URIN?
S3	363226	MONOCLONAL(5N)ANTIBOD?
S4	6480	S2 AND S3
S5	1130	S4 AND PY<=1989
S6	606619	ANTIGEN
S7	332	S5 AND S6
S8	1027200	TUMOR OR MELANOMA
S9	92	S7 AND S8
S10	90	RD (unique items)
S11	84432	KD OR KILODALTON
S12	7	S10 AND S11

```
SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File 155:MEDLINE(R)  1966-2000/Jul W2
        (c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation
*File 155: MEDLINE has been reloaded. Accession numbers changed.
  File  55:Biosis Previews(R)  1993-2000/May W3
        (c) 2000 BIOSIS
  File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  1990-2000/May W2
        (c) 2000 Inst for Sci Info
  File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  1974-1989/Dec
        (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
  File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent  1950-00/May 16
        (c) 2000 IFI/CLAIMS(r)
*File 340: *** Incorrectly attributed foreign priorities have been
removed.  See HELP NEWS 340 for details.

      Set  Items  Description
      ---  -----  -----------
? s utaa or urinary(w)tumor(w)associated(w)antigen

             2  UTAA
        384224  URINARY
        965638  TUMOR
       1998698  ASSOCIATED
        606619  ANTIGEN
             6  URINARY(W)TUMOR(W)ASSOCIATED(W)ANTIGEN
      S1     6  UTAA OR URINARY(W)TUMOR(W)ASSOCIATED(W)ANTIGEN
? t s1/3,k,ab/1-6


 1/3,K,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

06464668   90277243
  Characterization  of a 90-100 kDa tumor-associated antigen in the sera of
melanoma patients.
  Euhus DM; Gupta RK; Morton DL
  Division  of  Surgical  Oncology,  Armand Hammer Laboratories, John Wayne
Cancer Clinic, UCLA School of Medicine 90024.
  International journal of cancer.  Journal international du cancer (UNITED
STATES)  Jun  15  1990,  45  (6) p1065-70,  ISSN 0020-7136  Journal Code:
GQU
  Contract/Grant No.: CA09010, CA, NCI; CA12582, CA, NCI; CA30019, CA, NCI;
+
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
  Using  allogeneic  antibody,  we  previously  described  a
high-molecular-weight  glycoprotein  in  the  urine  of  68%  of  melanoma
patients.  This  glycoprotein  has  been  termed urinary-tumor-
associated  antigen (U-TAA). A murine monoclonal antibody (MAb)
specific  for  U-TAA (ADI-40F4) has been developed. By the use of ADI-40F4,
U-TAA  was detected in serum samples from 63% (33/52) of stage II and stage
III  melanoma  patients,  but  from only 5% (1/20) of normal controls. This
report describes the physical and immunochemical properties of U-TAA in the
serum.  The  antigen elutes from a DEAE-Sephacel column in association with
IgG  in the void volume and as free antigen in a second peak. The molecular
mass  of  the free antigen is 590-620 kDa and it sediments in the region of
28-29% sucrose by density gradient ultracentrifugation. Free antigen has an
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isoelectric point of 6.1. This high molecular weight antigen is composed of smaller subunits linked by reducible bonds. The ADI-40F4 reactive epitope resides on a 90-100 kDa subunit. These results provide evidence that U-TAA which is produced by melanoma cells in vitro is present in the circulation of melanoma patients.

... weight glycoprotein in the urine of 68% of melanoma patients. This glycoprotein has been termed **urinary-tumor-associated antigen** (U-TAA). A murine monoclonal antibody (MAb) specific for U-TAA (ADI-40F4) has been...

1/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05555833 89328651

Detection of a tumor-associated glycoprotein antigen in serum and urine of melanoma patients by murine monoclonal antibody (AD1-40F4) in enzyme immunoassay.

Euhus DM; Gupta RK; Morton DL
Division of Surgical Oncology, UCLA School of Medicine.

Journal of clinical laboratory analysis (UNITED STATES) 1989, 3 (3) p184-90, ISSN 0887-8013 Journal Code: JLA
Contract/Grant No.: CA09010, CA, NCI; CA12582, CA, NCI; CA30019, CA, NCI; +
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

The urine of 68% of melanoma patients contains a high molecular weight glycoprotein which is expressed by melanoma cells and reacts with autologous antibody. Since high levels of this antigen in urine correlate with disease recurrence in surgically treated melanoma patients, it has been termed **urinary tumor-associated antigen** (U-TAA). We report the development of a murine monoclonal IgM antibody (AD1-40F4), which is specific for U-TAA. AD1-40F4 showed the same pattern of reactivity as the allo-antibodies previously used for the detection of U-TAA. The antigen recognized by AD1-40F4 has a high molecular weight (590-620 kilodaltons [kd]) and is heat stable. The AD1-40F4-reactive epitope is a protein. When AD1-40F4 was applied in an enzyme immunoassay, it allowed for the detection of U-TAA in the serum of 64% (33/52) of melanoma patients as opposed to only 5% (1/20) of normal controls. Thus, the murine monoclonal antibody AD1-40F4, which has been specifically developed against an allogeneic antibody defined antigen, U-TAA, appears to be important for immuno-prognosis of human melanoma.

... in urine correlate with disease recurrence in surgically treated melanoma patients, it has been termed **urinary tumor-associated antigen** (U-TAA). We report the development of a murine monoclonal IgM antibody (AD1-40F4), which...

1/3,K,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05553909 89323990

Induction of antibodies to a tumor-associated antigen by immunization with a whole melanoma cell vaccine.

Euhus DM; Gupta RK; Morton DL
Division of Surgical Oncology, UCLA Medical Center 90024.

Cancer immunology, immunotherapy (GERMANY, WEST) 1989, 29 (4) p247-54, ISSN 0340-7004 Journal Code: CN3
Contract/Grant No.: CA30019, CA, NCI; CA09010, CA, NCI; CA12582, CA, NCI; +
Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Urinary-tumor-associated antigen (U-TAA) is a glycoprotein present in the urine of melanoma patients. Previous studies have addressed the role of U-TAA in immunoprognosis. The present investigation was undertaken to determine whether the administration of whole melanoma cell vaccine (MCV) could induce the formation of anti-(U-TAA) antibodies in melanoma patients. The subjects of this study were stage II and III melanoma patients receiving MCV alone or in conjunction with cyclophosphamide. Anti-(U-TAA) IgM and IgG antibody levels were determined by enzyme immunoassay in sequential serum samples from 15 stage II and III melanoma patients receiving MCV. U-TAA purified from the urine of a melanoma patient was used as a target in this assay. The mean anti-(U-TAA) IgM titer prior to vaccination was similar to that of a non-vaccinated melanoma control group (1:1138 +/- 214, n = 15 vs 1:1334 +/- 254, n = 7; P = 0.375) but prevaccination IgG levels were generally higher than in the control group (1:3984 +/- 602 vs 1:2595 +/- 423; 0.1 greater than P greater than 0.05). While only 6 of the 15 patients demonstrated a rise in levels of IgG antibodies (mean 1:2964 +/- 1047 pre-MCV to 1:9958 +/- 2677 post MCV, P less than 0.01), 11 of the 15 patients demonstrated a greater than twofold rise in their anti-(U-TAA) IgM titers following vaccination (1:1051 +/- 259 pre-MCV to 1:2518 +/- 576 post-MCV; P less than 0.005). In addition, patients with visceral metastases consistently elicited anti-(U-TAA) responses equivalent to those with more limited disease. Concomitant administration of cyclophosphamide did not affect the response rates of peak antibody levels. The possibility that these antibody responses were actually against histocompatibility locus antigens (HLA) (contaminating our U-TAA preparation) was ruled out because the target antigen (U-TAA) was devoid of HLA, and because the induction of anti-(U-TAA) antibodies did not correlate with the induction of anti-HLA antibodies. These results demonstrate augmentation of anti-(U-TAA) IgM and IgG antibodies by immunization with the MCV.

Urinary-tumor-associated antigen (U-TAA) is a glycoprotein present in the urine of melanoma patients. Previous studies have...

1/3,K,AB/4 (Item 1 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)

10358481 BIOSIS NO.: 199698813399
Isolation and purification of a 90kDa subunit from a glycoprotein complex of a **urinary tumor-associated antigen**.
AUTHOR: Gupta R K; Leopoldo Z; Yee R; Morton D L
AUTHOR ADDRESS: John Wayne Cancer Inst., St. John's Hosp. Health Cent., Santa Monica, CA 90404**USA
JOURNAL: Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting 37 (0):p465 1996
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 87th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research Washington, D.C., USA April 20-24, 1996
ISSN: 0197-016X
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

Isolation and purification of a 90kDa subunit from a glycoprotein complex of a **urinary tumor-associated antigen**.

1/3,K,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent

Dialog Acc No: 3245831 IFI Acc No: 9941967
Document Type: C

TUMOR ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS; ADMINISTERING TO THE SUBJECT AN EFFECTIVE DOSE OF A COMPOSITION COMPRISING INACTIVATED TUMOR CELLS HAVING **URINARY TUMOR ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN** ON THE CELL SURFACE AND AT LEAST ONE TUMOR ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN

Inventors: Morton Donald L (US)
Assignee: Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual Assignee Code: 68000

Patent (No,Date), Applic (No,Date)
US 5993828 19991130 US 95462570 19950605
Calculated Expiration: 20161130
Continuation Pat(No),Applic(No,Date): US 89431533 19891103
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 95462570 19950605; US 89431533 19891103

Abstract:
A method for inducing or enhancing in a human subject the production of antibodies reactive with the polypeptide subunit of **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** having a molecular weight of about 90 to 100 kD after reduction by beta -mercaptoethanol and separation by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis is disclosed. The method comprises administering to the subject an effective dose of a composition comprising inactivated tumor cells having **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** on the cell surface and at least one tumor associated antigen selected from the group consisting of GM-2, GD-2, Fetal Antigen and Melanoma Associated Antigen.

...ADMINISTERING TO THE SUBJECT AN EFFECTIVE DOSE OF A COMPOSITION COMPRISING INACTIVATED TUMOR CELLS HAVING **URINARY TUMOR ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN** ON THE CELL SURFACE AND AT LEAST ONE TUMOR ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN

Abstract:
...enhancing in a human subject the production of antibodies reactive with the polypeptide subunit of **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** having a molecular weight of about 90 to 100 kD after reduction by beta -mercaptoethanol...

...administering to the subject an effective dose of a composition comprising inactivated tumor cells having **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** on the cell surface and at least one tumor associated antigen selected from the group...

Exemplary Claim:

...enhancing in a human subject the production of antibodies reactive with the polypeptide subunit of **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** having a molecular weight of about 90 to 100 kD after reduction by beta -mercaptoethanol...

...to the subject an effective dose of a composition comprising inactivated tumor cells having a **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** on the cell surface and including therein an antigenically effective amount of GM-2, GD...

Non-exemplary Claims:

...enhancing in a human subject the production of antibodies reactive with the polypeptide subunit of **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** having a molecular weight of about 90 to 100 kD after reduction by beta -mercaptoethanol...

...enhancing in a human subject the production of antibodies reactive with the polypeptide subunit of **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** (**UTAA**) having a molecular weight of about 90 to 100 kD after reduction by beta -mercaptoethanol...

...acceptable carrier, diluent or adjuvant suitable for injection into the subject, the antigen composition comprising **UTAA** and at least one tumor associated antigen selected from the group consisting of GM-2...

1/3,K,AB/6 (Item 2 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent

Dialog Acc No: 2921738 IFI Acc No: 9737269
Document Type: C
METHOD OF DETECTION OF **URINARY TUMOR ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN**; DETECTING NATURALLY OCCURRING IMMUNE COMPLEX BOUND TO AN ANTI-ANTIBODY
Inventors: Euhus David M (US); Gupta Rishab K (US); Morton Donald L (US)
Assignee: Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual Assignee Code: 68000
Patent (No,Date), Applic (No,Date)
US 5700649 19971223 US 95462264 19950605
Calculated Expiration: 20141223
Division Pat(No),Applic(No,Date): US 89431533 19891103
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 95462264 19950605; US 89431533 19891103

Abstract:
The present invention describes **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** (**UTAA**), its isolation and use in diagnostic assays. In particular, **UTAA** has been identified in samples from cancer patients, in some cases as part of an immune complex of **UTAA** and **UTAA** -specific immunoglobulin. Isolated **UTAA** also may be formulated as a pharmaceutical for production of antibodies or as a vaccine.

METHOD OF DETECTION OF **URINARY TUMOR ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN**;

Abstract:
The present invention describes **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** (**UTAA**), its isolation and use in diagnostic assays. In particular, **UTAA** has been identified in samples from cancer patients, in some cases as part of an immune complex of **UTAA** and **UTAA** -specific immunoglobulin. Isolated **UTAA** also may be formulated as a pharmaceutical for production of antibodies or as a vaccine.
Exemplary Claim:
...method of detecting a cancer in a subject having a naturally occurring immune complex of **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** (**UTAA**) and a first anti-**UTAA** antibody comprising (i) contacting a sample from said subject with a second antiUTAA antibody; and (ii) detecting said complexes bound to said second anti-**UTAA** antibody with an antibody reactive with said first anti-**UTAA** antibody, wherein said first and said second anti-**UTAA** antibodies recognized different epitopes on **UTAA**.
Non-exemplary Claims:
...method for monitoring a malignancy in a subject having a naturally occurring immune complex of **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** (**UTAA**) and a first anti-**UTAA** antibody comprising (i) contacting a sample from said subject with a second anti-**UTAA** antibody; (ii) detecting said complexes bound to said second anti-**UTAA** antibody with an antibody reactive with said first anti-**UTAA** antibody, wherein said first and said second anti-**UTAA** antibodies recognize different epitopes on **UTAA**; (iii) determining the amount of **UTAA** per a given unit of body fluid; and (iv) comparing the amount with an amount previously determined for an equivalent sample, wherein the variation in **UTAA** amount indicates a variation in the state of the malignancy...

...6. A method of detecting **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** in a sample comprising: (1) contacting the sample with a first reagent which binds to a first epitope on **Urinary**

Tumor Associated Antigen; (2) contacting the sample with a second reagent which binds to a second epitope on **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen**; and (3) detecting the presence of the first or second bound reagent, thereby detecting the presence of **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen**.

...

...second reagent is bound to the solid support prior to binding to an epitope on **UTAA**.

...

...13. A method of detecting **Urinary Tumor Associated Antigen** (**UTAA**) in a sample comprising: (1) contacting the sample with a first reagent which binds to an epitope on **UTAA** selected from the group consisting of the epitope on the 45, 65, 90-100 and...

...2) contacting the sample with a second reagent which binds to a second epitope on **UTAA** selected from the group consisting of the epitope on the 45, 65, 90-100 and...

...said first reagent is bound to a solid support prior to binding an epitope on **UTAA**.

...

...16. A method for detecting a naturally-occurring immune complex of a **urinary tumor associated antigen** (**UTAA**) and a first anti-**UTAA** antibody in a sample comprising the steps of: (i) contacting said sample with a second anti-**UTAA** antibody; and (ii) detecting said complexes bound to said second anti-**UTAA** antibody with an antibody reactive with said first anti-**UTAA** antibody, wherein said first and said second anti-**UTAA** antibodies recognize different epitopes on **UTAA**.

...

...comprising a step, before step (i), of providing a surface on which said second anti-**UTAA** antibody is immobilized...

...18. The method of claim 17, wherein said first anti-**UTAA** antibody is a human antibody...

...19. The method of claim 18, wherein said second anti-**UTAA** antibody is a murine antibody...

...23. The method of claim 16, wherein the second anti-**UTAA** antibody is a polyclonal baboon antibody

4/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07448052 92237615
The immunoenzymatic assay (ELISA) in the serodiagnosis of Plasmodium vivax]
El inmunoensayo enzimatico (**ELISA**) en el diagnostico serologico de Plasmodium vivax.
Perez HA; de la Rosa M
Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas, IVIC, Centro de Microbiologia y Biologia Celular, Caracas, Venezuela.
Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo (BRAZIL) May-Jun **1990** , 32 (3) p189-95, ISSN 0036-4665 Journal Code: S9D
Languages: SPANISH Summary Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract
ELISA was evaluated for the serodiagnosis of Plasmodium vivax using homologous antigen. This was a crude fraction obtained after detergent (NP-40) lysis of human parasitized red blood cells. Antibodies of the classes IgM, IgG, IgA were determined in a pool of eleven sera from patients with P. vivax malaria. The protein A was introduced as secondary probe to screen P. vivax antibodies in 30 sera of patients harbouring a first episode of P. vivax malaria. There was a correlation of 93% with the parasitological diagnosis and the test resulted specific and reproducible.
The immunoenzymatic assay (ELISA) in the serodiagnosis of Plasmodium vivax]
El inmunoensayo enzimatico (**ELISA**) en el diagnostico serologico de Plasmodium vivax.
May-Jun **1990** ,
ELISA was evaluated for the serodiagnosis of Plasmodium vivax using homologous antigen. This was a crude...

4/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07441202 92137566
Production of sheep polyclonal antibodies against the 2'-5' oligoadenylate synthetases.
Gribaudo G; Franco A; Gariglio M; Martinotti MG
Istituto di Microbiologia, Universita degli Studi di Torino, Italy.
G Batteriol Virol Immunol (ITALY) Jan-Dec **1990** , 83 (1-12) p10-6, ISSN 0390-5462 Journal Code: FAF
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
A 20-amino acid peptide corresponding to a common part of the 40 and 46 kD forms of human 2'-5' oligoadenylate synthetase was coupled to keyole lymphet haemocyanin (KLH) and used as immunogen in sheep. After a cycle of four immunizations, immunoglobulins able to recognize the 20-amino acid peptide as evaluated in **ELISA** assays were purified by an immunoadsorbent with the peptide immobilized on Sepharose CL-4B and used in Western blot employing a secondary anti-sheep antibodies and iodinated protein A as indicator system. Results obtained using extracts from human and mouse cells treated for 15 hr with IFN-alpha as antigen demonstrated that the anti-peptide antibodies recognize several forms of the 2'-5' oligoadenylate synthetase enzyme complex. These antibodies therefore represent a useful tool for monitoring the induction of the above enzymes.
Jan-Dec **1990** ,
... of four immunizations, immunoglobulins able to recognize the 20-amino acid peptide as evaluated in **ELISA** assays were purified by an immunoadsorbent with the peptide immobilized on Sepharose CL-4B and...

4/3,K,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07441047 92135357

Distribution of tissue-type plasminogen activator (activity and antigen) in rat tissues.

9/23/97

Padro T; van den Hoogen CM; Emeis JJ
Gaubius Institute TNO, Leiden, The Netherlands.

Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis (ENGLAND) Dec **1990** , 1 (6) p601-8, ISSN 0957-5235 Journal Code: A5J
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Tissue-type plasminogen activator (PA) activity and antigen was measured in nine different tissues from healthy rats (brain, lung, heart, liver, spleen, kidney, adrenal, aorta and skeletal muscle). After extraction in a KSCN buffer (for kidney) or in an acid acetate buffer (for all other tissues), total PA activity was determined by an improved spectrophotometric procedure, and tissue-type PA (tPA) activity was determined by quenching with anti-rat tPA Ig; tPA antigen was determined by an **ELISA** procedure. tPA was the major PA (greater than 90%) in all tissues, except kidney and liver (65%) and spleen (40%). Lung yielded the highest tPA activity (1400 U/g), followed by kidney, brain, heart and adrenal (150-300 U/g), and then by liver, aorta, spleen and muscle (15-30 U/g). In agreement with fibrin autographic studies, which demonstrated the presence of tPA-PAI complexes in the tissue extracts, the tPA antigen/activity ratio was generally greater than one. Free PA inhibitor activity could not be demonstrated in any tissue.

Dec **1990** ,

... was determined by quenching with anti-rat tPA Ig; tPA antigen was determined by an **ELISA** procedure. tPA was the major PA (greater than 90%) in all tissues, except kidney and...

4/3,K,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)

07441045 92135346

Fibrin degradation products generation and fibrinopeptide A release in normal plasma incubated with thrombolytic agents: proposed mechanisms.

Mirshahi M; Soria J; Bertrand O; Amiral J; Soria C
INSERM U. 150, IVS Hopital Lariboisiere, Paris, France.

Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis (ENGLAND) Oct **1990** , 1 (4-5) p531-6, ISSN 0957-5235 Journal Code: A5J
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Clinical data have shown that the evaluation of fibrin degradation products (FbDP) does not reflect the efficiency of thrombolytic therapy in vivo. In this study, we found that the addition of plasminogen activators to normal plasma resulted in generation of FbDP and release of fibrinopeptide A (FpA) as shown by **ELISA** and HPLC. This FpA release was concomitant with fibrinogen degradation, and was not inhibited by thrombin inhibition or by prothrombin depletion in plasma. Thus, the increase in FpA did not result from coagulation activation and may result from the plasmin-induced release of FpA from fibrinogen degradation product E1. The generation of cross-linked FbDP after tPA addition occurred in normal plasma as well as in factor-XIII-deficient plasma and quickly reached a plateau. It was not inhibited by hirudin. Therefore FbDP in these plasmas probably derived from the plasmin degradation of cellular transglutaminase cross-linked fibrin/fibrinogen derivatives present in plasma.

Oct **1990** ,

... plasma resulted in generation of FbDP and release of fibrinopeptide A (FpA) as shown by **ELISA** and HPLC. This FpA release was concomitant with fibrinogen degradation, and was not inhibited by...

4/3,K,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07441044 92135345

Reactivity of D-dimer assays with the fibrinogen--fibrin split products generated by thrombolytic agents.

Amiral J; Minard F; Plassart V; Vissac AM; Chambrette B
Serbio Laboratories, Gennevilliers, France.

Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis (ENGLAND) Oct **1990** , 1 (4-5) p525-30, ISSN 0957-5235 Journal Code: A5J
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

The reactivity of two D-dimer assays (a latex agglutination method, D-Di test and an **ELISA** procedure, Asserachrom D-Di) to the various fibrin or fibrinogen degradation products generated in plasma by three different thrombolytic agents was analysed, in the presence or absence of a fibrin clot. Other assays performed in parallel were an **ELISA** assay for (DD)E complexes and the conventional fibrinogen degradation products (FDP) latex test on serum. The thrombolytic agents urokinase, streptokinase or tPA were added at various concentrations and incubated for different times ranging from 10 min to 24 h. The data showed that the D-dimer latex assay was always negative provided there was no fibrin in plasma and despite the presence of high FDP levels (greater than 600 micrograms/ml) in serum. In contrast, D-dimer or (DD)E complexes were measured by **ELISA** , but up to a given concentration (15-20 micrograms/ml) which reached a plateau and remained stable irrespective of the thrombolytic concentrations or the degradation times. In the presence of fibrin clot, fibrinolysis was extremely fast with tPA and the FDP were generated at a much higher concentration that that expected from the size of the fibrin clot. This suggests the existence of fibrinogenolysis targeted by the presence of fibrin but negative in its absence. Urokinase and streptokinase generated FDP very quickly but a much slower degradation rate of fibrin was observed. The immunoblotting confirmed these data and showed that no late FDP were formed in plasma even at high thrombolytic concentrations except when fibrin was present.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

Oct **1990** ,

... reactivity of two D-dimer assays (a latex agglutination method, D-Di test and an **ELISA** procedure, Asserachrom D-Di) to the various fibrin or fibrinogen degradation products generated in plasma...

... the presence or absence of a fibrin clot. Other assays performed in parallel were an **ELISA** assay for (DD)E complexes and the conventional fibrinogen degradation products (FDP) latex test on...

... micrograms/ml) in serum. In contrast, D-dimer or (DD)E complexes were measured by **ELISA** , but up to a given concentration (15-20 micrograms/ml) which reached a plateau and...

4/3,K,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07433698 92032469

The effect of heparin and other glycosaminoglycans on levels of tissue plasminogen activator and plasminogen activator inhibitor in cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells.

Marsh NA; Minter AJ; Chesterman CN
School of Medicine, University of New South Wales, St George Hospital, Sydney, Australia.

Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis (ENGLAND) Jun **1990** , 1 (2) p133-8, ISSN 0957-5235 Journal Code: A5J
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) were cultured in the presence of various glycosaminoglycans and the intracellular levels of

tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) measured by **ELISA** . 10 IU/ml heparin (90 micrograms/ml) brought about a significant (20-fold) increase in intracellular tPA levels over the 6-day culture period; intracellular PAI-1 levels were significantly decreased (by 60-70%) and culture growth rate promoted. The final cell density of heparin-containing cultures was 1.7 to 2.3 times greater than that of control cultures. Low molecular weight heparin (First International Standard) had similar effects but was less potent than unfractionated heparin. Chondroitin sulphate and heparan sulphate had no effect on tPA and PAI-1 levels but dermatan sulphate reduced PAI-1 significantly. The changes observed following exposure of HUVEC to heparin are consonant with the view that glycosaminoglycans may affect endothelial production of fibrinolytic components.

Jun **1990** ,

...levels of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) measured by **ELISA** . 10 IU/ml heparin (90 micrograms/ml) brought about a significant (20-fold) increase in...

4/3,K,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07430900 91370659

Production and characterization of monoclonal antibodies against tissue-type plasminogen activator.

Ding H; Wang JY; Song HY

Department of Molecular Genetics, Shanghai Medical University.

Chin J Biotechnol (UNITED STATES) **1990** , 6 (3) p223-7, ISSN 1042-749X Journal Code: A5Y

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Four hybridoma clones, TA1, TA2, TA3 and TA4, producing monoclonal antibodies against t-PA were obtained by fusion of mouse myeloma cells (SP2/0 or NS-1) with mouse spleen cells previously immunized with purified t-PA. The antibody titers of the four hybridoma ascites were higher than 1 x 10(5) determined by **ELISA** . The double immune diffusion test showed that all hybridoma supernatants contained mouse IgG1. These monoclonal antibodies reacted only with t-PA, and rt-PA prepared by genetic engineering, but not with UK. t-PA, activity was inhibited by these monoclonal antibodies completely.

1990 ,

... titers of the four hybridoma ascites were higher than 1 x 10(5) determined by **ELISA** . The double immune diffusion test showed that all hybridoma supernatants contained mouse IgG1. These monoclonal...

4/3,K,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07430232 91361038

[Seroprevalence and risk factors for hepatitis B virus infection by AgHBs and anti-HBs markers in prisoners and prime blood donors]

Soroprevalencia e fatores de risco para a infeccao pelo virus da hepatite B pelos marcadores AgHBs e anti-HBs em prisioneiros e primodoadores de sangue.

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Rev Saude Publica (BRAZIL) Aug **1990** , 24 (4) p270-6, ISSN 0034-8910 Journal Code: T5X

Languages: PORTUGUESE Summary Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract

Two cross-sectional surveys on hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection were carried out among 1,033 volunteer first-time blood donors in five blood banks (3 private, 2 public) and among 201 prisoners in the Penitentiary Center of Industrial Activity, in Goiania, Central Brazil, between June 1988 and February 1989. Those surveys were part of a major study designed to estimate seroprevalence of HBsAg and anti-HBsAg markers by **ELISA** test, and to study risk factors associated with seropositivity. The presence of any serum marker was considered as previous exposure to HBV. A standard questionnaire was applied to both populations to evaluate previous blood transfusion, number of sexual partners, homo/bisexual activity, history of sexually transmitted diseases, drug abusers, use of parenteral medicine, acupuncture, tattooing and VDRL seropositivity. Seroprevalence varied from 12.8% to 26.4% in blood donors and prisoners, respectively, (p less than 0.05) and increased with age (X2 trend=14.0 p less than 0.05%). Prisoners had higher percentages of all risk factors investigated than blood donors, with the exception of number of sexual partners. Among all risk factors studied, age, imprisonment and tattooing were statistically associated with seropositivity, even after multivariate analysis controlling for age and reclusion. The paper discusses the methodologic issues related to this epidemiologic investigation.

Aug **1990** ,

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4/3,K,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07429866 91355623

Optimal collection of blood samples for the measurement of tumor necrosis factor alpha.

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Cytokine (UNITED STATES) Sep **1990** , 2 (5) p353-6, ISSN 1043-4666
Journal Code: A52
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

We have examined how delayed separation of plasma from cells affects the recovery of recombinant human tumor necrosis factor alpha (rhTNF alpha) from whole blood. Storage of heparinized whole blood samples at room temperature for 1 hr results in a significant (p = 0.036) fall in recovery of plasma TNF alpha from 788 +/- 119 pg/mL to 472 +/- 77 pg/mL, measured by specific enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (**ELISA**). Storage of whole blood samples at 4 degrees C for 1 hr reduces but does not prevent the fall in recovery of plasma TNF alpha: 725 +/- 82 pg/mL at time 0, 472 +/- 81 pg/mL after 1 hr, p = 0.038. Recovery of bioactive TNF alpha (cytotoxocity for L929 cells) after 1 hr at room temperature is also significantly reduced from 576 +/- 139 pg/mL to 450 +/- 154 pg/mL, p = 0.036. Studies with 125I-rhTNF alpha confirmed the fall in plasma activity and revealed a rapid commensurate increase in 125I-rhTNF alpha activity in the cell fractions. We recommend that clinical samples for the measurement of cytokines should be kept at 4 degrees C and separated rapidly (within half an hour) before storing the plasma at -70 degrees C.

Sep **1990** ,

... 119 pg/mL to 472 +/- 77 pg/mL, measured by specific enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (**ELISA**). Storage of whole blood samples at 4 degrees C for 1 hr reduces but does...

4/3,K,AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07429865 91355620

The molecular basis for the generation of the human soluble interleukin 2 receptor.

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Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (**ELISA**) employing two monoclonal antibodies recognizing distinct epitopes on the interleukin 2 receptor (IL2R) alpha chain (Tac molecule), we previously demonstrated that activated lymphocytes release a soluble interleukin 2 receptor molecule (sIL2R) in vitro and in vivo. The sIL2R is biochemically and structurally related to Tac, but its precise origin and functional role remain to be defined. We report here that a single IL2R cDNA is sufficient to direct the synthesis of both cell-associated and soluble released IL2R molecules. Northern analysis of IL2R cDNA transfected L-cell lines revealed the presence of mRNA species unaccounted for by known transcription termination or internal splice sites. Nevertheless, S1 nuclease digestion studies failed to detect alternately spliced mRNA transcripts that specifically lack transmembrane or cytoplasmic domains and which may encode a secreted IL2R molecule. Therefore sIL2R does not appear to be the product of a unique post-transcriptional splicing event. In the absence of any post-translational modifications, sIL2R is most likely generated by enzymatic cleavage and release of cell surface Tac. This proteolytic release of Tac may be but one example of a common cellular mechanism for regulating the membrane expression of cell surface molecules.

Sep **1990** ,
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